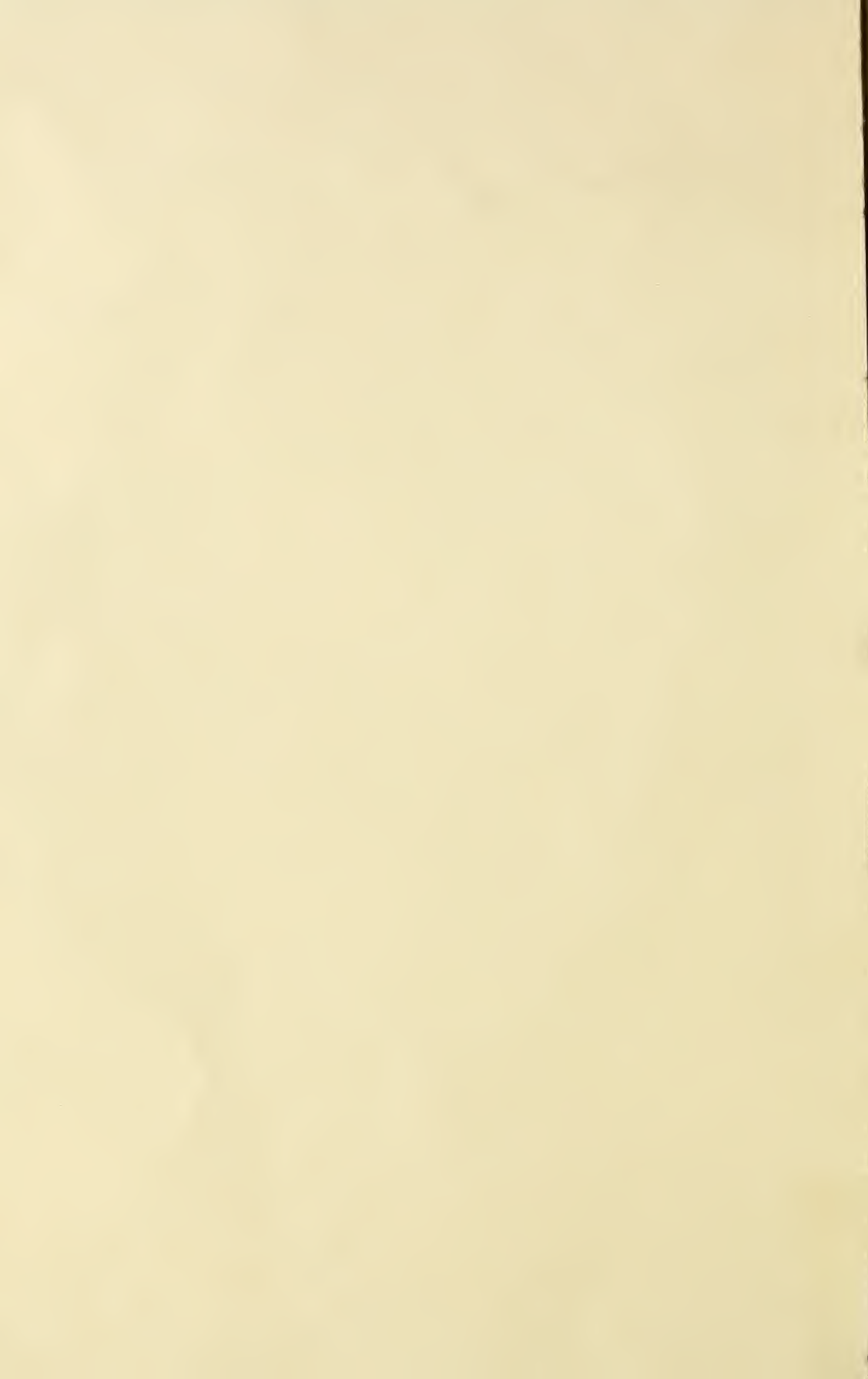


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THIS issue of The Agricultural Student is a special Townshend issue, the aim being to have only matter as related to Dr. Townshend.

The article on the proposed Townshend Memorial Hall is a carefully prepared one and is descriptive of the object and designs of the building.

The biographical sketch and tribute are especially interesting and inspiring.

THE life of Doctor Townshend well reinforces the lesson of an active, long and useful life. The Doctor's efficient services in the army and in congress, as well as in the cause of higher agricultural education, will never be forgotten. The chief inspiration of his life, expressed on many occasions, has been the acquisition and the transmission of a knowledge of horticultural and agricultural principles and methods. In all of these highly responsible trusts, he has been distinguished by his great ability, unblemished honor, and

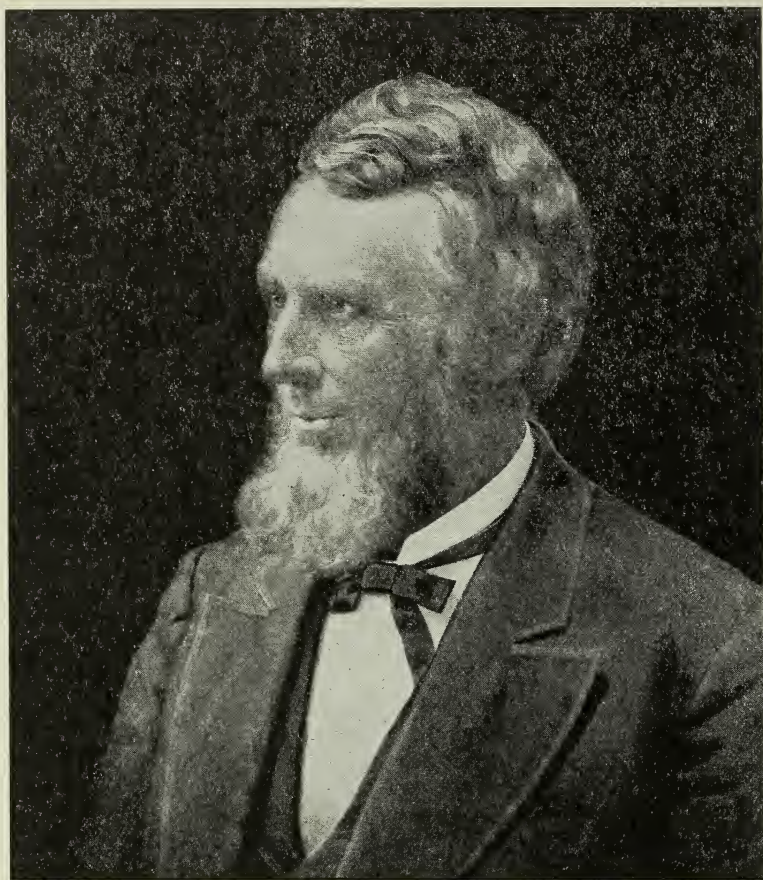
spotless integrity, and an enemy to none. With his twenty year's services as professor of agriculture at the Ohio State University, the public is well and most favorably acquainted, and we express more than "perfunctory sentiment when we say that few, indeed, realize the debt of gratitude those interested in the cause of agricultural education owe to Dr. Townshend and a few others, who, time and again, during the past twenty-five years, fanned into life the dying embers of agricultural education."

His tastes for agriculture were very early developed. Throughout his life, and all his private and public engagements, he was ever a farmer, delighting in the cultivation of his acres.

He was always associated, intimately and happily, with the farmers of the state—always for their advancement and welfare.

Being one of the pioneers in the cause of agricultural education, he has helped to develop it to what it is today. Being one of the founders of agricultural colleges, and especially our own, he will never be forgotten, but will always be enshrined among our chiefest jewels, and we will evermore be thankful for so bright an example, and will strive to follow him in his usefulness, manifested to agriculture, and in the love he bore to his fellow farmers.

EVERY age has its great statesmen, every region its great politicians, but how rarely do we find a great man, one who, without selfish aims or ambitions, endeavors to benefit his fellows. In the decease of Norton S. Townshend we, as friends of the Ohio State University, we, as people of the great state of Ohio, yes, as constituents of the United States, have lost a friend, a great and noble man, a man of the people, toiling for the people, and for the outcome of his deeds answerable to the people.



Biographical Sketch.

BY PROF. WILLIAM R. LAZENBY.

Dr. Norton S. Townshend was born at Clay Coalton, Northamptonshire, Eng., on Christmas day, 1815. His parents came to Ohio in the spring of 1830 and settled on a farm in the township of Avon, Lorain Co., sixteen miles west of the city of Cleveland. Here he remained, assisting his father in the work of the farm, until his twenty-first year.

He found no time to attend school, but during his leisure hours he made good use of his father's small library.

So well did he improve his time that before he reached his twenty-first year he was invited to teach the country school of his district.

In 1837 Dr. Townshend began the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard, of Elyria, and during the winter of the same year he attended the lectures given at the Cincinnati Medical College. To do this, he walked from his home in Avon to Cincinnati.

During the winter of 1839 he was a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and in 1840 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of the state of

New York, of which the College of Physicians and Surgeons was then a department. He then determined to supplement his studies in medicine and surgery by spending a year or more in some of the best hospitals of Europe, a resolution which he carried out, and a most profitable year was spent in Paris, London and Edinburgh, where he secured practice in the hospitals and took private lessons in operative surgery.

The State Anti-Slavery Society of Ohio made him its delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery convention held in London during the month of June, 1840. This gave him an opportunity to meet many distinguished anti-slavery men and women from all parts of the world.

From 1841 to 1848 Dr. Townshend practiced medicine in Avon and Elyria, and in 1834 he was married to Harriet N. Wood, a daughter of James B. Wood, of Avon.

In the fall of 1848 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, being a representative of the "Liberal Party," which was then a strong and growing organization in the Northern part of the state. While Dr. Townshend was a member of the House of Representatives, he took an active part in the repeal of the "Black Laws" of Ohio, and also in the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, and took an active part in its adoption. In the fall of the same year he was elected a member of the Thirty-second National Congress, being a contemporary of Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

In 1853 he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio, and during the session he presented a bill calling for the establishment of a state institution for the care and training of imbeciles. This measure was enacted at the following session, and Dr.

Townshend was appointed one of the three trustees to carry the law into effect. He retained the position of trustee by subsequent appointment for a period of twenty-one years.

Dr. Townshend has justly been called "The Father of Agricultural Education in America."

As early as 1854, being deeply impressed with the value, the necessity of some scientific training for young farmers, he called to his aid Prof. J. H. Fairchild, James Dascomb, of Oberlin, and Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, and with their assistance established what may properly be termed the first agricultural college in the United States. For three successive winters, twice in Oberlin and once in Cleveland, courses of lectures were given, treating of those branches of science most intimately related to agriculture.

In 1858 Dr. Townshend was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He served eight years in this capacity, and was twice president of the Board.

In 1859 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. Early in 1863 he was appointed Medical Inspector in the United States army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in which capacity he served until the close of the war of the rebellion.

In 1869, after filling various public offices of responsibility and honor, he was chosen Professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College, where he served for one year.

In 1870 the act having passed to establish an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio, he was appointed one of the trustees to carry the law into effect. In 1873 he resigned the position of trustee and was appointed Professor of Agriculture, this chair also including Botany and Veterinary Medicine. He was Professor of Agriculture in the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, afterwards the

Ohio State University, from its opening in 1873, until 1893, when he resigned and was elected Professor *Emeritus*, which position he retained until his death.

From his early youth Dr. Townshend was interested in Natural Science and Horticulture. In an address before the Columbus Horticultural Society he said that early in the spring of 1831 grafters were employed by his father to graft the natural fruit trees on his farm. Being directed to assist he soon observed how the operation was performed, and in a few years he had changed the character of the apples in the whole neighborhood.

Dr. Townshend was during all his residence in Columbus a member of the Columbus Horticultural Society, and for several years its president. He was also a member of, the State Horticultural Society for many years.

He was eminently and distinctively a good citizen. Among his many shining qualities two were predominant. One was his uncommon generosity, and the other was his still more uncommon integrity. He was a man impelled by definite convictions, and did whatever he believed to be right, regardless of public opinion. He considered it the duty of every citizen to give earnest attention to all matters affecting the public welfare. He early sympathized with the opponents of slavery, and helped to sow the seed from which Lincoln reaped the harvest. But his sympathy was not for the colored race alone. Every city and state charity had the solicitude of his heart and the support of his hand.

The loss of such a man is felt, not alone by his personal friends and the city of his adoption, but by the whole state. He was in a true sense a public teacher and a benefactor of mankind.

Dr. Townshend died on Saturday, July 13th, 1895, in his 80th year.

He was in usual health until a few days previous, when he was attacked by dysentery. He leaves a wife and four children, who honor his memory, as well as being honored by it.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Passed by the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations
During the Ninth Annual Convention,
July 16, 1895.

Mr. President and Members of the Association :

Your committee appointed to prepare a statement concerning the life and services of Dr. Norton S. Townshend, just deceased, beg leave to present the following brief report :

Dr. Townshend came to mature manhood on his father's farm in Northern Ohio, and though he then chose as a profession the practice of medicine, he never lost his first love for agricultural sciences and pursuits. Such was his ability and energy that he became prominent in various lines of activity as a citizen of his adopted state, and he held at different times high and important offices in the state and in the nation.

But as we know him he was especially prominent as a teacher and worker in agriculture. In association with the late Dr. J. P. Kirtland, he established, in 1854, the first school in America in which instruction in agricultural topics was made a leading feature. He may therefore be termed the first professor of agriculture in the country, though others held the formal title earlier than he did.

Onward from the date mentioned he was continuously connected with agricultural organizations and institutions, a member and—at a critical time—president of the state board of agriculture, one of the first board of trustees of the state university of Ohio, and continuously an honored

member of the faculty of that institution from the time of its organization until his death.

He was several times a delegate to the meetings of this association and was known to us all, at least by reputation, as a successful worker in the specialties of this organization, and as a man of wide attainments and great executive ability.

His broad humanity and abiding interest in his fellow men was as conspicuous as was his professional eminence. On all sides he was one of nature's noblemen. He died after a short illness on the 13th of July, 1895, and was laid to rest upon the day of our assembly—the 16th.

We recommend that the report be entered upon the minutes of this meeting of our association and that a copy thereof be forwarded to the family or our deceased brother.

T. J. BURRILL,

L. B. WING,

W. W. COOKE,

Committee.

DOCTOR ORTON'S

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR TOWNSHEND.

To Him Science Was God's Revelation to Man—
His Life Devoted to Great Causes
and New Departures.

We have come together here to look for the last time on the face of the one whom we have long known and honored, but whose countenance is now changed, and who is soon to be hidden from our sight forever. We have come to pay the last tribute of love and respect to his memory, to call to mind his dauntless courage, his unswerving fidelity, his unselfish devotion to the cause of the oppressed, the weak and the suffering; his love of the truth and his willingness to

follow it through evil report if need be—and especially to commemorate the splendid service he has rendered to the well-being, the happiness and the advancement of humanity, in his day and generation.

We wish also to express to his sorrowing family our sincere sympathy with them in their natural grief, and yet we cannot, at the same time, refrain from congratulating them that the end came as it did, in the fulness of years, without marked decay or depression of the intellectual powers, and, at the last, in so tranquil and blessed a fashion that every one here who is walking amid the fading light and lengthening shadows of advancing years involuntarily exclaims, "Let my last end be like his."

The life of our friend that has just been ended, fell in such eventful days, was so closely connected with great causes and with new departures in the state, in education, in theology, that nothing at all adequate or worthy of the subject can be said in the compass of the few minutes that it is proper for me to occupy here.

I shall not attempt on this occasion any biographical sketch of Dr. Townshend, nor any full record of what he accomplished. I will not undertake any careful analysis of his gifts and endowments, nor any critical estimate of the results that he helped to bring about. Such a service requires deliberation and time, and a different frame of mind from that in which we are today. Proper occasion will be found for such commemoration.

I am asked to say a few words on this occasion as a representative of the faculty of the State University, an institution in the establishment of which he took so active and influential a part, and with the practical development and advancing fortunes of which all the later years of his life were so closely identified.

I must, therefore, speak mainly of Dr. Townshend as an educator. There

were so many sides to the man, so many fields of his activity, he touched life at so many points, that it seems almost to belittle him in the eyes of his friends outside of the college circle, to speak of him as a teacher. And yet I am confident that it was in this field that his best and most fruitful work was done. I am inclined to think that the most important single line of service which he has rendered has been in connection with the transformation in this country of the art of agriculture into the science of agriculture.

Of course, no one man, no score of men, no one institution, no score of institutions, no one nation even, can be credited with this most important and beneficent transformation, which has, as yet, only been well begun. The change was bound to come through the wonderful expansion of knowledge by which our time is characterized. Chemistry and physics were certain to take up the study of the soil. Botany was bound to bring to light the laws and conditions of plant growth, and zoology was bound to render a like service to the animal kingdom; but the soil and laws of plant and animal life constitute agriculture, and when the farmer takes up his work in the full light of knowledge, his ancient and honorable art has been transformed into one of the largest divisions of science.

It was to effecting the beginning of this transformation in this country, and, especially in this state, *pro virili parte*, that a very important section of Dr. Townshend's activities were devoted. I would not depreciate or understate his labors in other and very different fields. I merely count it my duty to emphasize this side of his life and work. I am confident that, could he speak, he would sanction the estimate which I thus make in counting his services in the transformation of agriculture from an art to a science, as those which gave him

the best hold on the respect and gratitude of his day and age.

For this work he was especially fitted by native gifts, by training, by opportunity. Brought up in Central England, where the art of agriculture had reached its highest development, imbued to the full with the charm of rural life, he learned from his father, a sagacious and successful farmer on a large scale, hundreds of facts and scores of empirical laws which had been evolved from the experience of centuries, and handed down from one generation to another.

I take it, however, that it was in the study of medicine that he first came in clear contact with modern science, that he first learned to recognize the unvarying relation of cause and effect in the material world. As he advanced in the knowledge of science, the explanation of a thousand things in the wise practice of agriculture, which his father had taught him, would flash upon his mind. Of course, he would soon pass to the great conclusion that all nature is intelligible, that all her operations go on under laws which we are able to investigate and the knowledge of which, when discovered, will give us great and manifold advantages in life. I count, therefore, this recognition of the intelligibility of nature in the realm of agriculture as fundamental in all his work. He saw a great side of life that was practically deprived of the service of this new knowledge—a calling in which much the larger portion of the human family has always been engaged, depending on crude and empirical generalizations where orderly, rational and progressive knowledge is possible. It came upon him as a mission, to bring the light of science to bear upon this calling, and like all men with a mission, however, he straitened until it was accomplished.

The uses of knowledge always commanded his profoundest interest. The

philosophy of the world and of man was devoutly theistic. He believed that there is a very good sense in which it can be held that the world was made for man. With the old prophet, but in a deeper sense even than the prophet's, he believed that "the people perish for lack of knowledge." He believed in a government of the universe in the interest of good will to man—and he felt that nothing was nobler than to discover the purposes and agencies of good and to apply them to the relief of man's estate. He was never quite satisfied with a scientific fact until he learned some use of it. Nothing would more surely rouse his indignation than the dilettante view which would make science a sort of private cult, the privilege and amusement of the few—a view which sometimes prevails in institutions where the stress and pressure of life are little felt.

To Dr. Townshend science was God's revelation to man, vitally necessary to each and all of the human family, like light and air.

Dr. Townshend's interest in and sympathy with the young was one of his distinguishing characteristics as a teacher. A very kindly estimate of human nature was shown in all his dealings with them. Of course, he had not lived in the press and throng of life for fourscore years without learning that a great deal of selfishness, of obstinate prejudice, of deceit and trickery, and even downright meanness, is sometimes found in human beings, but never, even in his haste, was he tempted to say with the psalmist, "All men are liars." In the young he held unwavering confidence, so long as they did not forfeit it by overt acts. He could never believe that the students of his classes, for example, were not as eager to acquire the facts of nature as he was at their age—could not believe that knowledge had not the same charm for them that he had always found in it.

This charity forbade him to think evil of any student that gave evidence of interest by paying attention in the class room.

For moral obliquity he had less patience and toleration. No one among us was more disposed to prompt and severe discipline in the cases of wanton mischief which are often reported under the euphemistic phrase, "college pranks." For these he could make but scant allowance.

Again, our friend possessed in an eminent degree the art of popular and eloquent exposition. His knowledge was ample, his experience wide, his memory marvelous and all were at his command when he stood upon the lecture platform to discuss the relations of science and agriculture. As I have already said, he was early smitten with the charms of knowledge, but next to the pleasure of learning, with him, was the pleasure of imparting. His ready sympathy with his audience made him apt and eloquent. Nothing was so congenial to him as to expound to willing listeners the truths which, when received, transformed the servile drudgery of the old agriculture into the intelligent experimentation of the new. Probably this popular exposition was more natural and welcome to him than the repetition and drill and examination that the class room demands.

Certainly the art of popular statement that he possessed has served the University well. I have said nothing as to his relations to its establishment, but these relations were of the vital sort. I have recently had occasion to review some of the critical points in our history, confining myself to the time since the incorporation of the institution, but there were some prenatal crises as important as any that came later, and in these the name and services of our friend hold the foremost rank.

For example, it looked for a while very much as if the land grant fund

that fell to the share of Ohio would be divided among several of the older institutions of the state. This would have been a fatal mistake, so far as agricultural education is concerned. That these plans came to naught, was owing to Dr. Townshend more than to any other man. He arrayed against this division of the fund the agricultural interest of the state in solid phalanx and brought like pressure to bear for the establishment of one institution in which agriculture and the sciences on which it depends should have no inferior place nor "borrow leave to be."

In speaking as the representative of the University faculty, it has seemed proper to me to confine myself to this one side of our friend's work and activity.

For forty years, Dr. Townshend has been busy, in season and out of season, in impressing upon the people of this and other states, the urgent necessity of special education in agriculture, the calling in which, as I have said, more than half of our entire population is engaged. At the outset, it was like the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but how great a change he lived to see. His largest expectations have been far outdone. There is today a recognition of this great calling in state and nation which the most enthusiastic leader of forty years ago would never have ventured to predict. In all these movements our honored friend has borne a leading part. Of almost all, he could truly say, *pars fui*; of some he could say with equal truth, *magna pars fui*.

But you remind me of the other causes, in widely different fields, of which he could say the same. This is true. How many and how great the triumphs in which he was permitted to share! How many of the struggles and conflicts of his youth and manhood ended in victories in his later years! It falls to the lot of

but few to see so many causes crowned with success.

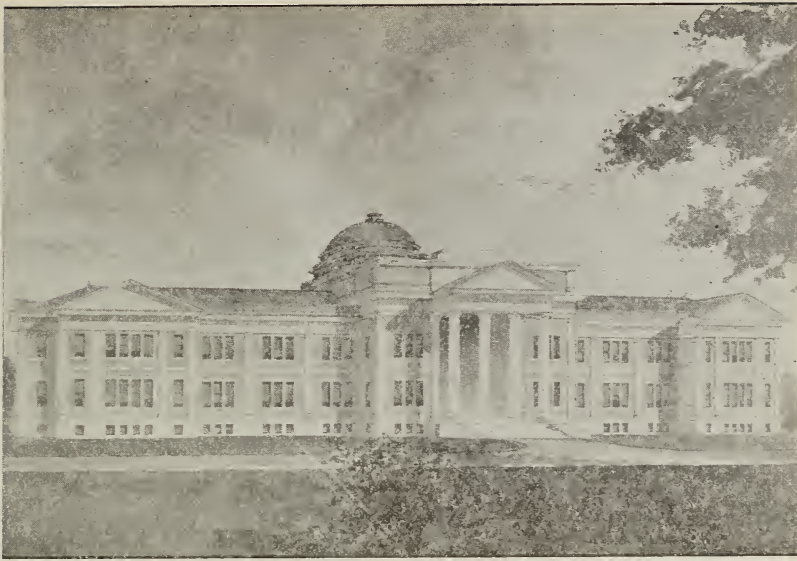
For example, in his early manhood, charged with the grand traditions of English freedom, he found himself a citizen of a country in which 3,000,000 slaves lifted their manacled hands to heaven to invoke the interposition of a just God. The sight of one man claiming the right to buy and sell another man awoke in him a burning indignation that threats could not silence, nor the temptations of place buy off. He lived to see every yoke broken and all the oppressed go free. He found the feeble minded children of a thousand homes sitting helpless, unhappy, in mental darkness, their lives a burden to themselves and to all connected with them. He lived to see these prison doors also opened. Thousands of this class and their parents, and friends as well, rise up to call him blessed.

This warfare is ended. His busy career is closed, and we can sum up his characteristics safely now.

Brave, frank, sincere without disguise, unselfish almost to a fault, never touched by the greed of gain, he lived all his life in the open, and could afford to live so. No one was ever in doubt as to the opinions he held or the ground he took on any subject of general interest.

He enjoyed recognition and public life. By his experience and the consciousness of his endowments he felt adequate to high places. If he loved prominence, who will say that he did not deserve it?

He kept his place in the ranks till the end, and when the summons came to join the "innumerable throng," he responded "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."



The Townshend Memorial Hall.

When the Ohio State University opened its doors to receive students, all the departments were housed in one building, now known as University Hall. The department of agriculture had assigned to it for its use the east end of the first floor of this building.

It soon became apparent that this single building was both inadequate and inappropriate to supply the demands made upon the institution by the character of the education it was designed to teach. Mechanical Hall was therefore erected in 1879. This was followed in 1883 by the Chemical and Botanical Halls. The former was destroyed by fire in 1889 and was at once rebuilt. Electrical Hall was built about the same time. When the Experiment Station was organized at the University under the Hatch Act in 1888, a building was erected for its work. Since the removal of the Experiment Station in 1892, this building has been known as Horticultural Hall, being used chiefly by the department of horticulture, but containing also the offices

of the department of agriculture, and a small laboratory for soil physics. The Veterinary Hospital was built in 1890. Hayes Hall was completed in 1892 and Orton Hall in 1893.

The University property is now estimated to be worth about two million dollars, and there has been expended for lands, buildings, and apparatus, the sum of \$625,000, of which about \$40,000 was paid by the National Government, \$320,000 by the State, and \$265,000 by Franklin county. Two hundred thousand dollars of the amount paid by the state was paid by anticipating the state levy of 1-20 of a mill, \$100,000 of which is still due. Only about \$120,000 was by direct appropriations by the legislature. From a mere business point of view the University has been a good investment.

The idea of young women attending the University did not occur to the authorities of the University when it opened. Although uninvited they soon became co-workers with the young men. This required that some provision be made for their accommodation. For this purpose, Dr.

which will very much reduce the expense as compared with stone. The pilasters along the face of the building, while forming a pleasing architectural feature, are in the interests of economy, as by this method fewer brick are required in building the wall. The architects have kept the question of economy so well in mind that the estimate is under one hundred thousand dollars for the complete building.

One end of the building is to be used almost exclusively for the work in dairying, and contains about the same space as the Cornell Dairy building, which cost fifty thousand dollars, and which has already been found small for the purpose. The Wisconsin Dairy School Building cost equipped forty thousand dollars, and it is now reported that it has been found necessary to enlarge it.

In the opposite end of the proposed Townshend Memorial Hall, the first floor is to be given to class room and laboratories for students studying soils, drainage, tillage, farm crops and kindred subjects; the second floor is to contain the department of agricultural chemistry, which for several years has been overcrowded in its present quarters, while the basement will contain a room especially adapted to the judging and study of live stock, and also a room with glass house connected, for the experimental study of both the physical and chemical properties of soils.

In the central part of the building, the first floor will contain the offices, reading room and department library, while on the second floor is a room with a seating capacity of two hundred, where lectures such as those in the agricultural lecture course may be given. It is also expected that this room will be the home of the Townshend Society, a society composed of agricultural students of the University. In the rear of the center of the building, are two large museums. The one on the

first floor is designed for agricultural implements and devices, while that on the second floor is designed for agricultural products.


The Design for Townshend Memorial Hall.

The design for Townshend Memorial Hall, prepared by Messrs. Mills & Goddard, architects, of this city, is a classical one, of the utmost simplicity. Imbued with the idea that there is a beauty born of simplicity that not only touches the intellect, but invades and makes captive the heart, the signer has laid out a reposeful building; one which shall, by its very traits of positive simple character, set forth the "artlessness of true art." The facade accents and gives expression to the plan; the Ionic portico in the center, marking the entrance and museum portions, and the porjecting wings marking, one the quarters of the department of agricultural chemistry; the other the department devoted to butter making, cheese making, etc. The materials contemplated for the exterior are: Foundations, gray sandstone; main walls, salmon colored brick; columns, pilasters, string and belt courses, etc., gray brick and terra-cotta to match the stone of foundations; roof, terra-cotta tile. The building is to be fire-resisting or as near fireproof as the limited cost will permit. The accompanying plan and perspective view will give an adequate idea of the scope and general plan of the structure.

Townshend Agricultural Society.

This society has developed, in a few years, from a mere organization to one of the most important and beneficial organizations at the Ohio State University. In 1890 a few of the agricultural students formed themselves into an organization to acquaint the farmers of the state with the agricultural department of the University.

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